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NO. 271

JUST RECEIVED BY  
 G. W. TADDS,  
 Corner 8th & 1/2 Black,  
 100 GALLONS Lined Oil  
 10 Bbls Spirits Turpentine  
 10 lbs. Pure Ground Lead, (Six different fa-  
 ctories.)  
 10 Casks Dry Lead  
 100 lb. Verdigris, Lamp Black, Japan, Copra  
 Oil, Paris, French and Chinese Greens.  
 Fact all the kinds of Paints now in vogue, at very  
 low prices.  
 March 31  
 VER Spoons, and Butter Knives, (New and  
 Beautiful patterns, at DENNISON'S,  
 Corner of Main and Brick Streets.  
 B. Cash paid for old Silver and Gold.  
 20  
 BANKRUPT LAW,  
 Rules in Bankruptcy, Latest Edition.



# DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN R. SAYWARD, Editor.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1842.

Letter from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Massachusetts and Maine.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 11, 1842.

His Excellency John Fairfield,  
Governor of Maine.

Your Excellency is aware that previous to March 1841, a negotiation had been going on for the time between the Secretary of State of the United States, under the direction of the President, and the British Minister accredited to this Government, having for its object the creation of a joint commission for settling the controversy respecting the Northeastern boundary of the United States, with a provision for an ultimate reference to the arbitrators, to be appointed by one of the sovereigns of Europe, in case an arbitration should become necessary. On the leading features of the Convention for this purpose, the two Governments were agreed, but on several matters of detail, the parties differed, and appear to have been exchanging their respective views and opinions, projects and counter-projects, without coming to any final arrangement down to August, 1840. Various considerations retarded the progress of the negotiation at that time, and no considerable advance has been made in it since.

It seems to have been understood, on both sides, that once arbitration having failed, it was the duty of the two parties to proceed to institute another, according to the spirit of the Treaty of Ghent and other treaties, and the President has felt it to be his duty, unless some new course should be proposed, to cause the negotiation to be resumed, and pressed to its conclusion. But I have now to inform your Excellency that Lord Ashburton, a Minister Plenipotentiary and Special, has arrived at the seat of Government of the United States, charged with full powers from his Government to negotiate and settle the different matters in discussion between the two Governments. I have further to state to you, that he has officially announced to this department, that, in regard to the boundary question, he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable, and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line as soon as the Government shall say that it is authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation.

Under these circumstances, the President has felt it to be his duty to call the serious attention of the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts to the subject, and to submit to those Governments the propriety of their co-operation, to a certain extent and in a certain form, in an endeavor to terminate a controversy already of so long duration, and which seems very likely to be still considerably further protracted before the desired end of a final adjustment shall be attained, unless a shorter course of arriving at that end be adopted, than such as has heretofore been pursued, and as the two Governments are still pursuing.

Yet, without the concurrence of the two States whose rights are more immediately concerned, both having an interest in the soil, and one of them in the jurisdiction and government, the duty of this Government will be to adopt no new course, but, in compliance with treaty stipulations, and in furtherance of what has already been done, to hasten the pending negotiations as fast as possible.

But the President thinks it a highly desirable object to prevent the delays necessarily incident to any settlement of the question by these means. Such delays are great and unavoidable. It has been found that an exploration and examination of the several lines constitute a work of three years. The existing commission for making such exploration under the authority of the United States, has been occupying two summers, and a very considerable portion of the work still remains to be done. If a joint commission should be appointed, and should go through the same work, and the commissioners should disagree, as is very possible, and an arbitration on that account become indispensable, the arbitrators might find it necessary to make an exploration, and survey themselves, or cause the same to be done by others, of their own appointment. If to these causes, operating to postpone the final decision, be added the time necessary to appoint arbitrators, and for their preparation to leave Europe for the service, and the various retarding incidents always attending such operations, seven or eight years constitute, perhaps, the shortest period within which we can look for a final result. In the meantime, great expenses have been incurred, and further expenses cannot be avoided. It is well known that the controversy has brought heavy charges upon Maine herself, to the remuneration or proper settlement of which, she cannot be expected to be indifferent.

The exploration by the Government of the United States has already cost a hundred thousand dollars, and the charge of another summer's work is in prospect. These facts may be sufficient to form a probable estimate of the whole expense likely to be incurred before the controversy can be settled by arbitration, and our experience admonishes us that even another arbitration might possibly fail.

The opinion of this Government upon the justice and validity of the American claim has been expressed at so many times, and in so many forms, that a repetition of that opinion is not necessary. But the subject is a subject in dispute. The Government has agreed to make it a matter of reference and arbitration, unless another mode of settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a specific decision. The President proposes, then, that the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners, empowered to confer with the authorities of this Government upon a conventional line or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon, without the assent of such commissioners.

It is a subject of deep and sincere regret to the President that the British Plenipotentiary did not arrive in the country, and make known his powers, in time to have made this communication before the annual session of the Legislatures of the two States had been brought to a close. He perceives and laments the inconvenience, which may be experienced from re-assembling these Legislatures, but the British mission is a special one, it does not supersede the resident mission of the United States, and it is not expected to be long. In addition to these considerations, it is to be suggested that more than four months of the session of Congress have already passed and it is highly desirable, if any treaty for a conventional line should be agreed on, it should be concluded before the session shall terminate, not only because of the necessity of the ratification of the treaty, but also because it is not impossible that measures may be taken which, or

become important, which can only be accomplished by the authority of both Houses. These considerations, in addition to the importance of the subject, and a firm conviction in the mind of the President that the interest of both countries, as well as the interests of the two States more immediately concerned, require a prompt effort to bring this dispute to an end, constrain him to express an earnest hope that your Excellency will convene the Legislature of Maine, and submit the subject to its grave and candid deliberation.

I am, with great respect,  
Your Excellency's obedient servant,  
(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER

## Celebration of the Opening of the Washingtonian House in Bangor.

The Washington Total Abstinence Society, feeling a deep interest in the opening of the Washingtonian House in Bangor, by one of their brethren, Jeremiah P. Fowler, Esq., obtained subscriptions to a supper to be given on Wednesday evening, 11th inst. The Society met at their Hall, and chose Doct J. Deane, President, Samuel Meguire, Asa Sawyer, and Thomas D. Linscomb, Vice Presidents, and Col. Matthew Ray, Marshal.

The Society and subscribers to the supper proceeded in procession to the Washingtonian House, where an ample table was spread with all the luxuries which the market afforded, and eighty persons sat down to the cheerful board.

After the cloth was removed, the company was called to order by the President who then called upon A. G. Jewett, Esq. to favor the company with remarks. Mr. Jewett responded to the call, and said:

May Jonathan Burr was next called upon, and remarked:

Mr. N. M. Stevens of Dover remarked in answer to the call of the President, that he had been a hard drinker for twelve years until within fifteen months, and that during this last mentioned period he had travelled thirty-six hundred miles, and had lectured in every town in Piscataquis County except two, and in some of them two or three times, that there were twenty-five hundred Washingtonians in that County, thirteen only of whom had failed, and eleven of them had been reclaimed. The regeneration in that County had become almost entire. He was listened to with the highest interest by all present, and he concluded with the following toast, amidst a burst of applause:

The Washingtonians. If they should ever fall, may it be into the arms of the Martha.

Dea Geo A. Thatcher was drawn upon by the President, and honored the draft at sight nearly as follows:

Toasts.

A large number of volunteer toasts were given, of which the Committee have been able to collect only the following:

By the President Washingtonians. The true Samaritans of the age.

By Elijah Howes. The Reformed Drunkard. May the reform not stop, until every one is reformed, and there is no further need of Reformation.

By A. M. Higgins. True Courage. As exhibited by our fellow citizen Mr. Howes in abandoning the traffic of ardent spirits and thus sacrificing interest to moral principle.

By Abner R. Halliwell. The Improvements of the day. While most discoveries have been for improvement in the outward condition of man, the discovery of the Washingtonians has been for the improvement of man himself.

By John S. Kimball. The formation of Martha Washington Societies. A sure guarantee of the final success of the glorious Washingtonian reform.

By the Silk Dyer. Ardent Spirits. Like the wicked spirits spoken of in Milton's Paradise Lost. May they be banished from our Stores, and henceforth be confined to the Druggist Shop.

By Rodney Smith. The Washingtonian Temperance Cause. A bright star ascending in America may it never set until intemperance is purged from her shores.

By Wm. Bartlett, Jr. Washingtonianism. Theism which seeks the abolition of Slavery in the North and East, as well as in the South and West.

By Thomas D. Linscomb. The Washingtonian Pledge. May all that sign it remember Lot's wife.

By Supply Dean. The Fair Wives of the reformed inebriates, may we by our example draw fifty smiles for every tear we have caused them to shed.

By John O'Sullivan. My Choice. Cash, Flour and Clothes, instead of Rum, Rags and Ruin.

By Jefferson Higgins. The old temperance Prophets have looked upon the drunkard, and doubtingly enquired "Can these dry bones live?" But hark! Why that shout of joy? Look! Why that flag of peace, flapping its silken folds in every wind? Why, sir, the Washingtonian breeze has wafted itself along that vale of death, and those that were lost are found, they that were dead are alive again.

Remarks will appear to-morrow.

The Dover Farmer states a phenomenon of some interest relative to the movement of the water in falling over the dam near that place. It is such that the water which falls over the mill dam forms one entire sheet, being open only at one end and when it is at a certain height it warms as water does in passing out of the bung of a barrel and falling a considerable distance.

The effect of this is such upon the atmosphere, that the windows of every house in the village are shaken, and at some times its effects have been perceptible in the same way a mile from the dam. A log or pole sufficient to break this sheet of water, laid over the dam, stops this trembling of the water at once. Why?

We have received the sixth number of Ure's Dictionary, that is now becoming popular in the libraries of hard-headed workingmen. The publication has passed into the hands of D. Appleton & Co. of New York, who will complete the work and observe all the contracts of Mr. Sunderland. Our third number is defective through the mistake of the binder, and we have duplicates of the fifth number and should be glad to make a change to complete our file. Can it be done?

The Augusta Age not only differs from most of its party papers, in regard to the duty of the Legislature, at the extra session, relative to the boundary, but is opposed also in its position that no business should be transacted at the extra session, except such as relates to the question of boundary, thus attempting to give the go by to distracting the State for representatives to Congress. The Belfast Journal, in full political communion with the Age, thus speaks:

The Age further observes that "upon one point, public sentiment is well served, no business should be transacted at the extra session, except such as relates to the question of the boundary." Here we would again differ with the Age, both as to its expression of public sentiment, and as to the propriety of limiting the action of the Legislature. The late session distracted the State for eight representatives, upon the supposition that Congress would appropriate to us that number, and if it did not, we should have to choose by general ticket. It is now very probable that it will be apportioned to us, and it is very plainly the duty of the Legislature to distract the State accordingly. The people are decidedly opposed to the general ticket system, and very justly, and there is no reason whatever why through the neglect of the Legislature it should be inflicted upon the people. This body may distract the State without being in session a day longer than is necessary to transact the business it has been called to perform. Massachusetts has called an extra session expressly to distract the State, and it would be singular if when our Legislature is in session, it should not perform what in Massachusetts is esteemed to be of sufficient importance to demand the calling together of the Legislature.

The Portland Argus relates the following melancholy occurrence: "Jacob Doughty, on Long Island, in this harbor, twin son of Wm. Doughty, aged about 14 years, shot himself yesterday while gunning. He was creeping along with the muzzle of the gun in his hand, and pulling it after him, when it went off and lodged the charge in his breast. He fell dead instantly."

The Brig Union arrived at Bangor on Wednesday last from Sumatra, says the Journal, touched at Ascension, and left there the steamer Niger from Africa, one of the British Government vessels employed in the Niger Expedition, which, it appears, had totally failed, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate. The crews of most of the vessels were dead, or laboring under sickness.

The Belfast Journal states that on the 24th inst., as Mr. Matthew Daggett, of Montville, was driving a wagon through that town, to church, a young woman, named Sally M. Jackson, was thrown out, and had a leg broken, and her shoulder very badly injured. Medical attendance was procured. She is now doing well.

The good women of the State of Maine lose more each year than the whole amount of the State tax on account of the poor quality of the butter they make. This sum distributed among the farmers would aid them materially. Will not the women learn the right way to make solid sweet butter and such as will keep?

One of the workmen engaged in painting the Railroad Bridge at Worcester was run over by the train on Wednesday morning and instantly killed.

We are requested to give notice that the Rev. Mr. Dunbar will preach this (Monday) evening and Wednesday evening, in the Baptist Meetinghouse, at half past seven o'clock.

George Franklin, son of Wm. Nason of Plymouth aged 5 years and 7 months was drowned in the Martin Stream on Tuesday last.

We learn by the Portland Advertiser that on Thursday last Mr. Harrison Daniels of that city fell from a boat and was drowned.

A Saw Mill in Hiram owned by Messrs Stanley & Graves was burnt last week. A total loss.

The tram of cars from Worcester to Boston ran off the track on Wednesday last, no person was injured.

On Saturday last the Washingtonians of Portland had a magnificent celebration of the anniversary of the formation of their society.

Good-butter cannot be had in Washington at less than 75 cents a pound.

Mr. Webster is on a visit to his farm in Marshfield.

Dickens will return to England in June.

Later from China. Capture of the Mandarins Boats.

By the Mary Ellen, at New York, Canton dates to Jan. 18 are received. The British ships were still lying at Whampoa, trading with the Chinese and had boats on the river to capture all the Chinese boats that came down from Canton, making prisoners of those on board.

It is reported that the Chinese at Canton have three European engineers in their pay. Great activity is manifested in Canton in fortifying the river and town.

Great exertions were making to enlist soldiers, and the pay had been raised from two to six dollars per month.

Several Mandarins had arrived at Macao, with a view of harassing the Chinese dealers.

Canton, Jan. 7, 1842. We received a letter last night from Hongkong, and another from Macao, stating that the English were preparing to come to Whampoa, and would destroy all the forts, perhaps as high up as Hongkong fort, but they will not come above that. This is known only to a few at present.

We want an American boat and half a dozen seamen, with arms and ammunition, to defend our premises in case of need, although we do not think there is much chance of an attack, as Canton will not be attacked by the English.

For fear that the trade may be stopped, I have loaded three chops to day.

I think you can hardly send the boat tomorrow, as the Chinese will close the passage instantly on the first alarm.

Highly Important from Florida. Spectacles, with my whole mind, 10. The Star-Bath Republican of May 6. By the way, a Mr. Harney, Capt. arrived here from Florida, yesterday, we have the following hastily written lines, from one of our correspondents:

Gentlemen I have to inform you that the glorious news has just been received through Major Belknap, that Halleck, Fustenberg, and his party have surrendered to Col. Worth at Fort McLure, in all eighty, including twenty six warriors. Several Clerks and Sam Jones' people are among them. Yours, &c.

## Barbary Seizure of the Consul General of the United States.

Recent intelligence from Morocco states that a disturbance has taken place from what cause is not mentioned, and an insult has been offered to Mr. Carr, our Consul General. When about to leave Tangier, the authorities seized him and sent him back to the consulate, where he now remains, without the possibility of getting away to fulfil the orders of his government, which was to leave, a successor having been appointed. The U. S. sloop of war Preble, at Gibraltar, from Mahon, will go over the first wind and, as Com. Morgan has been apprised of the circumstance, will no doubt proceed there with the Brandywine and Fairfield.

## Rising among the Blacks in Cuba.

The New York Herald says "We learn from Manila de Cuba, that a report had obtained there of a conflict between the soldiery and the black peasantry, in which fifty of the latter had been killed. It was stated, that a number of runaway negroes had established themselves among a range of hills about 15 or 20 miles from St. Jago de Cuba, where they formed a settlement somewhat similar to that established among the back woods of Delaware, near Dromilly some years ago."

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 10. In Senate to day, Mr. Tallmadge presented Resolutions of the Legislature of New York, recommending to Congress such action as is necessary for a reduction of Postage on letters, and abolition of the franking Privilege.

Mr. Benton's Resolution, instructing the committee on Post Offices and Roads, to inquire into the manner in which the Editor of the Madisonian obtained knowledge of certain papers on the files of the Post Office Department in relation to the Postmaster at St. Louis, was taken up.

Mr. Benton referred to an article in the Madisonian, the authorship of which he charged on the Post Master General and said it was false, &c., that the Post Master General had acted consistently with his profession, &c.

Messrs. Merrick, Linn and Preston briefly spoke on the subject, and it was laid over at the expiration of the morning hour.

The bill further to provide for the administration of remedial justice in the courts of the United States, by the removal of Cases from the State to the Federal Judiciary, was advocated at some length by Mr. Choate, who replied to Mr. Buchanan's remarks of yesterday.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. In the House, the Speaker presented a letter of Benjamin F. Butler, making inquiries as to the charges against him, said to be contained in the New York Custom House report of Mr. Foindexter, which was ordered to be printed.

The Appropriation Bill was again taken up in Committee of the whole on the Union, for the purpose of concurring in the Senate's amendments.

On the item appropriating \$50,000 for the Custom House at Boston, a debate of some length and a repetition of that occurring on the passage of the Bill, arose, in which Messrs. Jones of Virginia, Adams, Saltonstall, Cushing, Smith of Massachusetts, participated.

The question was taken on the Senate's amendment increasing the sum to 100,000, and no quorum voting, the Committee rose and reported the fact to the House, when on a call of the roll, 192 members, one more than a quorum, answering to their names, the Committee resumed its session, and the amendment was rejected, Ayes 60, Noes 66.

A concurrence in the amendment inserting a new section appropriating \$25,200 for completing the Custom House at New York, was recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Proffit opposed the amendment and went at length into the subject of the contracts for furniture, iron railing, &c. for the Custom House, alleging that enormous extravagance existed therein, that the furniture could have been furnished at one-half and the iron at one-third the price paid, and stating that it was rumored in New York that a bonus had been paid for the contracts to the officer making them, &c.

Mr. Fillmore read from letters, showing that the furnishing of the Custom House had been done under the direction of Mr. Frueze, the architect, authorized by Mr. Woodbury, that Mr. Curtis had nothing to do with it, &c. This, he said, appropriated for the completing the Custom House, and not for the furniture, and the question was simply whether the honest laborers should be paid for their services performed under direction of one of the Departments.

Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Proffit, and said he was the first man who had repeated the slanders of a bonus having been paid for the contracts, &c.

Mr. Proffit asked if Mr. M. said that he had slandered, or repeated slanders against the Collector, or any other officer. Brief conversation of a threatening personal character arose between these two gentlemen, no serious results from which, however, are apprehended.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 11. In Senate, to-day, a Message was received from the President of the United States and read by the Secretary, relative to the Florida War, estimating the number of Indians now remaining in Florida at 240, and 80 warriors, announcing that he has authorized the officer there in command, as soon as he shall deem it expedient, to declare a cessation of hostilities, not to be renewed unless rendered inapplicable by hostilities on the part of the Indians; that he is instructed to endeavor to induce them to a peaceable surrender, and that orders have been given for establishing a military line of protection to the inhabitants. The President suggests the propriety of giving a quantity of land on the frontier to each head of a family who will permanently occupy it, and the loan of ammunition of defence for the defence of the frontier, &c.

The motion to refer and print was then carried. Mr. Berrien, also in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Preston as to the fate of the Copyright Bill, introduced by Mr. Clay and referred to the Judiciary Committee some time since, said the Committee had considered the subject, and, if at all, should report adversely.

The bill for the removal of certain deposits from the State to the Federal Judiciary was advocated at some length by Mr. Hamilton.

In the House the Appropriation Bill was again taken up, the question still being on concurrence with the Senate's amendments. The House refused to concur in the amendment, Ayes 61, Noes 66.

Several minor amendments of the Senate were concurred in. The amendment appropriating for salaries of Charges de Affairs at Belgium, Sweden and Holland, was discussed at some length by Messrs. Adams, Everett, and others, and without taking the question.

The House adjourned.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Bangor.

ARRIVED.

May 13 sch Almon, Moore, Bangor.  
Thelapont, Curtis, do  
Kaukchag, Mitchell, Stonington.  
Consul ship, Shinn, Mackford.  
15 schooner, Griffin, Providence.  
15 schooner, P. Smith, New York.  
Ceres, Nichols, Boston.  
Celia, Merriman, do  
Indiana, Jackson, do  
Union, Lohf, do  
Kronen, Drankwater, do  
Maine, Conant, Belfast.  
Plum, Carlin, Bangor.  
Globe, Nye, Bangor.  
Terra, Emerson, Boothbay.

Memoranda.  
At Boston, 29th brig Millinocket, of Bangor, Ho.  
At New York, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

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**By B. C. Atwood & Co.**  
 Office 25 West Market Place.

*Ohio Flour, New Orleans Molasses & Sugar*  
**THIS DAY, May 16, At Office, at 3 o'clock**  
 42 Bbls Ohio Flour  
 40 " " New Orleans Molasses  
 4 Hhds " " Sugar  
 4 Bbls Porto Rico Sugar  
 500 Corn Broins  
 6 Kegs fresh Raisins  
 8 " " Butter  
 1 Set New Wagon Wheels  
 42 New Chairs  
 Sundry small articles.

**AT PRIVATE SALE.**  
**BY B. C. ATWOOD & CO.**  
*Auctioneers &c*

Hydraulic Cement 20 casks  
House and lot *A Burgoyne*  
A desirable Tenement situated on French street  
will be sold at a low price, to close a concern, either  
for cash or in exchange for lumber  
april 9  
Oil and Candles. (pure sperm.)  
Soap 48 boxes No 1,  
Paper 50 reams letter and large size  
Butter 200 lbs in kegs and firkins, —  
Salt 70 bags fine  
Also Heavy Woollens;  
75 pa stout American Cassimeres;  
19 pa extra stout Sattinets  
Coffee old Java and St Domingo; —  
LOW SALE

**At FOLSON'S DRUG STORE, No 21 W**  
Market Row,  
**A** VARIETY of Camstock & Co's Valuable  
Medicines viz Balm of Golumba, No. 1,  
and 3, East India Hair Dye, Indian Flax; Haver-  
Linnment, Daley's Ointment; Hayer's Linnment,  
Linn's Euters; Linn's Pills; Linn's Plasters; Haver-  
ache Remedy, Acenetic Oil  
For a description of the above, please call at the  
Store  
Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Oil, &c &c, as usual

**NEW BOOK,**  
THE Voice of adventure, or Crusoe's own Book  
- 100 Engravings.  
Also, The Farmer's Companion, with an appendix, for sale at  
may 8 . . . . . BUGBEE'S

**WHITE LEAD, OIL and SAL. FRATU.**  
LEABODY'S White Lead, English Linseed Oil

**BUTTER! BUTTER!**  
**2500** LBS Dairy packed BUTTER, of a  
 prime quality, just received on consignment,  
 and for sale at Nos 8 and 10 Broad street,  
 by J H BOYNTON & CO tf  
 March 1

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**COUNT RYMEN ATTEND.**  
**W**ANTED at No 29, 29 and 30, Broad street,  
 immediately, for which the highest market  
 prices will be paid.  
 1000 Dozen Fresh Eggs

100 Bushels large sized Peas  
Butter Cheese Lard, Fresh Pork, Apples, Applesauce, Poultry, Ham, Beef all kinds of Vegetables, Garden Sauce, Grass seed, Beans, Dried Apples, Wheat for Seed, Beans &c

JOHN BRIGHT.  
d4w2m

APRIL 5

**BANGOR SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**  
THE office of the Bangor Savings Institution is removed to the Kenduskeag Bank. Deposits will be received every day at the Bank, on the terms heretofore provided. The usual interest earned, and heretofore paid to depositors has been

from 4 to 5 per cent per annum.  
GEO. W. PICKERING, Treasurer  
JAMES CROSSBY Secy  
Bangor, March 19, 1842 d&wmsis  
S. W. ROBINSON,  
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Commissioner in Bankruptcy,  
(for PENOBSCOT COUNTY)  
Office No. 9 Main Street, BANGOR.  
Feb 5 d&wtf  
REMOVAL.

**E. & J. MOULTON & CO.**  
**W**OULD give notice that they have removed  
 their stock of **DRY GOODS** from No 8  
 Smith's Block, Central Street, to No. 6, the front  
 of the Block, on Hanover street, next door to  
 Adda's Apothecary's Shop, and have this day re-  
 ceived a large supply of  
**Florence, Rutland, Fausy, Devon, Dun-**  
**stable and Misses plain and cold straw**  
**BONNETS.**  
 Lace Flowers and Sprigs, and Cap Strips, to which  
 they would invite the attention of purchasers.

Bangor, April 5, 1842 d & 3m

**ALLEN HAINES,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
has removed to Strickland's Block Entrance to  
his Office, first door east of the Post Office  
Bangor, March 11, 1842 D & W 3m

**CORN, FLOUR, HOY & SSES, Etc.**  
500 bushels Hat, } CORN,  
1000 do round  
150 bushels Genesee Flour,  
25 cask Molasses,  
100 qtr Pollock Fish,

20 lbs Clear Pork,  
10 do No 1 Beef,  
10 lbs Cuba Coffee,  
2000 lbs New York and Vermont Cheese,  
1000 do Butter,  
75 doz loaves superior Table Salt,  
Boxes Tobacco, Soap and Candles  
For sale by J. MERRILL, Commission Mer  
chant No 33 Broad Street Dec 9

**KENT & CUTTING,**  
COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
HAVE removed to the office over the Eastern  
Bank EDWARD KENT,

Bangalore, April 18, 1932  
 JONES CUTTING  
 4th, W6a  
 NEW TABLET - FOR  
 PAINTING AND CHAIR MANUFACTORY.  
 The subscribers having for 25 years been  
 under the firm of NASH & MARSTON, we  
 state the public that they can be found at the  
 newly occupied by Low & Co. of Nash, ready to  
 attend to those who may favour them with a call.  
 House, Ship, Sign, and Fancy Painting,  
 Paper Hanging and Glazing,  
 executed with neatness and dispatch.  
 W. L. L.

**Black Letter Signs,**  
published at the above.  
**SIMON H. NASH**  
**GIBSON MARSTON**  
Boston, Dec. 14, 1861.

**Just Received**

For from the Manufacturer, all of stamped  
Brass and perforated Iron Rolling and Ornaments  
for the Anti-Slavery Cause, which will be  
sent free to the friends of the cause. The  
order must be sent in advance, if not paid by  
mail in the case.

1. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 2. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 3. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 4. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 5. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 6. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 7. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 8. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 9. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)  
 10. 1/2 lb. d. a box of the lowest 1/2 lb. d. (A)



